





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

## A very Good Article.

The subjoined article from the Louisville Journal, of August 1, 1863, is a first rate article for the present time, if readers will only insert McClellan-Pendleton for Wickliffe-Harney, where those words occur in the first and last paragraphs. And they may very properly add to the speakers named—"Wickliffe, Wolfe, and Bullock,"—G. S. Shanklin, J. B. Huston, J. M. Harlan, Bob Mallory, Wadsworth, Harry Ward, and all the stump advocates of the anti-Union candidates—McClellan and Pendleton, and the Chicago platform. But here is the article of the Journal. With the corrections suggested we adopt it:—

The no-moremen and no-more-money leaders may delude some unthinking persons into the belief that the Wickliffe-Harney ticket is not a secession ticket, but, if they do, they practice a wicked fraud. They know that their ticket is a secession and rebel ticket, and nothing else. In supporting it, they are laboring knowingly and purposely in the rebel cause. Their whole struggle is to force a treaty of peace upon rebel terms. In saying this, we but assume that they have enough intelligence and common sense to understand the plain and obvious tendency of their own course. Pray what is indicated by the undeniable fact that every avowed rebel and every avowed rebel sympathizer in Kentucky are working desperately for their ticket, and that all the rebels, armed and otherwise, in the rebel Confederacy, are praying for their success? Are all the avowed and notorious rebels in Kentucky and throughout the South such dolts, fools, idiots, asses, that they would labor and pray, day and night, for the Wickliffe ticket if they didn't understand and know it to be a rebel ticket?

Listen to Mr. Wickliffe, listen to Mr. Wolfe, listen to Judge Bullock, listen to all their kindred candidates throughout the South, and although you will hear from their lips a word of unmeasured denunciation, you will not hear a single word against the rebels or the rebellion. You will find that no invective is visited upon those who are fighting for the everlasting destruction of this great Republic. Judge Bullock, for instance, as we are informed, made a speech two hours long on Thursday night, and of course, he spoke eloquently, as he always does, but he said no word and breathed no breath against the rebellion. None of his eloquence was intended to warm the hearts and nerve the arms of those whom, not many months ago, he invoked to go forth to the battle-field for the restoration of the Union. We ask whether, at a time like this, when the most awful rebellion of all time is rocking our land and fro like a mighty earthquake, and when the greatest Republic the world has ever known is struggling, as tens of thousands think, in its death agonies, is it possible, is it conceivable, that any candidate for office, not wedded to the rebellion and anxious to keep the wedding a secret, would make a two hours harangue without uttering or hinting the slightest disapprobation of the rebel cause? We tell you again, fellow-citizens, we tell you earnestly, we tell you solemnly, that the Wickliffe-Harney party is a rebel party, intent, soul and body, upon giving success to the rebellion. And all of you will soon know this as well as the leaders of that party know it now.

## The Soldiers and the Presidency.

The anti Union Democracy are moving heaven and earth with their bold assertions that the soldiers are for McClellan and Pendleton,—for surrendering to the rebels whom they have been fighting for three years. To show the utter falsity of these assertions of theirs, we appeal to the record. From reliable sources we have gathered the following expressions of the views of the soldiers on the Presidential question:

The Nashville Union reports the following vote, taken at Hospital No. 9, in that city, on the 19th September: Lincoln 373; McClellan 118; Fremont 7. In hospital No. 8 Lincoln received 168, McClellan 28, and Fremont 6 votes. In hospital No. 19 the vote for Lincoln was 381, for McClellan 81, and for Fremont 2.

At hospital No. 15, Nashville a vote was taken with this result: Lincoln 73; McClellan 13.

At the convalescent and recruiting camp at Augusta, Maine, the vote was taken a few days since. There were present 1,500 soldiers; and the result was: Lincoln, 1,450; McClellan 50.

The Baltimore American publishes letters reporting accounts of the following votes:—On September 3, the clerks and employees—all soldiers—of the Medical Purveying Department of Baltimore city, took a vote which resulted: Lincoln and Johnson 23; McClellan and Pendleton 1.

On the same day, the soldiers in the U. S. Hospital on Camden street Baltimore, expressed their choice for President which was: Lincoln 250; McClellan 78.

On the 8th September, the First Maryland Battery, on Maryland Heights, near Harper's Ferry, took a ballot with the following result: Lincoln 101; McClellan 10.

On the 7th September, at the General (Officers) Hospital, Georgetown Seminary, the officers there had a ballot, which stood: Lincoln, 65; McClellan 5.

At Headquarters General Rendezvous, Camp Bradford, Baltimore, on the 8th September, there were present 208 soldiers from the 8th Massachusetts, and 94 from the 193rd Pennsylvania; and a ballot for President was called for and taken, with the following result: Massachusetts soldiers, 155 for Lincoln; 53 for McClellan; Pennsylvania soldiers, 83 for Lincoln; 1 for McClellan.

The 8th Maryland has been reduced to sixty effective men over 21 years of age, in camp. On the 5th September these veterans, who have been through all the battles for three years, determined to send home from Ream's Station in Virginia, their vote for President. It stood: Lincoln, 58; McClellan, 2.

On the 10th September, "Alexander's Battery," on Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, held a voting for President. Result: Lincoln, 102; McClellan, 5; undecided, 8.

At the General Hospital, Frederick, Maryland, on the 10th September, a vote was taken, with the following result: Lincoln, 821; McClellan, 208; Fremont, 3.

From other newspapers we gather the following:

On the 20th September, at the Barracks, "Guard House," Louisville, a vote was taken to test the political status of the guerrillas, bushwhackers and prisoners confined there in. The result was: McClellan, 26; Lincoln, 7.

John M. Peters communicates to the Union Press the following vote taken at the Branch C. Clay General Hospital, Louisville, September 21: Lincoln, 86; McClellan, 28; Not voting, 8.

On the 19th September, a vote was taken for President at Hospital, No. 4, New Albany, Ind., with this result: Lincoln, 157; McClellan, 21; Fremont, 1.

In a Brigade stationed at Alexandria, Virginia, a vote was taken last week which resulted as follows: Lincoln, 3,572; McClellan, 628.

On the 19th, a train of cars from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, had on a number of soldiers of the veteran Seventh Indiana, and a ballot being taken resulted: Lincoln, 231; McClellan, 33; doubtful, 28.

On the 20th, a vote was taken on the Madison Indiana, train—the passengers being mostly soldiers returning home with the following result: Lincoln, 191; McClellan, 52; Fremont, 2.

A vote was taken in the gallant Forty-third Indiana, foot up: Lincoln, 207; McClellan, 8. Morton, for Governor, 216; McDonald, 1.

The gallant 10th Indiana, just returned home, took occasion to show their preference for President and Governor, with this result: Lincoln and Morton, 450; McClellan and McDonald, 00; doubtful, 20. The old Colonel of this regiment is the anti-Union candidate for Lt. Governor.

Lt. Col. McIntire, of the 42d Indiana, just returned from Sherman's front, furnishes the Indianapolis Journal with the result of a vote for President, in the regiment immediately preceding his leaving it. It was as follows: Lincoln, 780; McClellan, 11.

He also brought the vote of the 88th Indiana, as follows: Lincoln, 185; McClellan, 5.

Also, the vote at officers' hospital at Lookout Mountain, which was: Lincoln, 185; McClellan, 5; Fremont, 2.

Mrs. J. W. Powell handed to the Indiana Journal the following result of a vote on the Terre Haute train—on which were a number of soldiers—on the 10th September: Lincoln, 227; McClellan, 33; Fremont, 1.

After the foregoing was prepared, we came across the following:

A soldier of the 24th Iowa writes to his brother in St. Louis from Berryville, Va., September 8th, that a vote was taken in his regiment, resulting in 344 for Mr. Lincoln, and 38 for McClellan. Company F, polled 43 votes, every one for old Abe, says the Missouri Democrat. A vote was recently taken in a portion of Sheridan's command, giving Lincoln 16,000 votes and McClellan 2,000. Company F, which was mustered out of service last week at Frederick, Md., their time having expired, took a vote resulting in 23 for Lincoln, and none for McClellan. At the General Hospital at Frederick a vote stood 827 for Lincoln, against 211 for McClellan, though among the rebel sick and wounded in that hospital, there were 18 for McClellan against 6 for Lincoln and 2 neutral. The 8th, 11th, and 18th Indiana regiments belonging to the 4th brigade, Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps, east 901 for Lincoln against 68 for McClellan, and 7 for Fremont; and for Governor, the vote stood 973 for Morton, against 21 for McDonald.

Thus it is that facts from the Eastern army, which is said to have so much affection for McClellan, show that Lincoln will get nearly the whole vote of the soldiers. As to the vote of the Western army, there can be no doubt, it is immensely for Lincoln. There is not a McClellan paper in West Virginia, while there are twelve which sustain Mr. Lincoln.

After the above was in type we received the annexed in exchange:

On the 13th September, company B, First Maryland Light Artillery, voted for President with this result: Lincoln, 105; McClellan 8.

The Fifth New York Artillery, on the same day, took a vote which resulted: Lincoln 147; McClellan 12; Doubtful 6.

The canvass in Col. Gibb's First New York Dragoons, for President resulted: McClellan, 1; Fremont, 5; Lincoln, 750.

At Camp Parole, Maryland, the vote stood: Fremont, 45; McClellan, 227; Lincoln, 1,628.

## Rebel Views of the Chicago Platform.

The celebrated H. S. Foote, formerly of Mississippi, now of Tennessee, known in other days as "Hangman" Foote, has been addressing his rebel countrymen through the columns of the Richmond Whig. The following extract contains the gist of his letter:—"Conservative Democrats" will enjoy this exposition of their policy and "Hangman" Foote's fraternal greeting:

As there appear to be, in some quarters, notions entertained which, if acted upon by those in power, might have the effect of delaying the moment of pacification and needlessly prolonging hostilities, I beg leave to submit to my honored countrymen the following propositions, to which, and to the comments appended thereto, I ask their calm and deliberate consideration:

1. This war having been brought on by the unjustifiable action of those in power in Washington City, and having been prosecuted for the purpose of destroying the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, it is our duty, after all the efforts at pacification which we have heretofore made, in view, too, of present surrounding circumstances, to allow the first formal proposition for peace to originate with our adversaries.

2. Whenever a formal proposition shall reach our Government from the Executive Department in Washington City, of a character which we could honorably entertain, it will be alike our duty and our policy to meet such proposition promptly and favorably.

3. Should it be proposed to us, at any time, to send commissioners to meet commissioners of the United States, for the purpose of consulting as to the terms of peace, coupled or not with a proposition of armistice, though we would have a clear right to refuse the armistice should we judge it to be likely to operate disadvantageously to us, yet I am far from perceiving that it would be just should we give a negative to such a proposition altogether, we would most fully play into the hands of our adversaries, enable the Black Republican leaders to rekindle the war spirit of the North, and bring about the certain defeat of the peace party there, now

struggling so earnestly for ascendancy. I know that there are several individuals of great public influence, and justly entitled to great deference in regard to this grave and interesting question, who have already avowed a different opinion; but after dispassionately considering the matter in all its aspects and bearings, I am not able to concur with them, but should regard the course of action, which some of the most respected of them have marked out for Government as calculated to involve the Confederate States in difficulties and embarrassment which could not fail to be most seriously detrimental to our cause.

4. The Chicago Convention has now nominated its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and enunciated a platform of principles. The action of that body seems to have been well-nigh unanimous in regard to all important questions. I hold it to be most certain, whatever opinion may be uttered in certain quarters to the contrary, that this platform is in distinct and irreconcilable opposition to the further prosecution of the war for any purpose whatever, the second resolution of said platform is of unmistakable import, and how any man of discerning mind can entertain a different view of the matter, I am at a loss to conceive. The resolution referred to, in the most emphatic manner, denounces the "perpetration of war" as a means of restoring the Union; declares that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities;" and though the earnest desire is expressed for the restoration of the Union by peaceful means, there is not the most remote hint of intended constraint of any kind whatever. It is true that the same resolution suggests the expedient of a "Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal Union of the States." Surely this ought not at all to alarm us; no coercive instrumentalities are to be resorted to, to compel us to a reunion; there is plainly no reason to be offended with the members of the Convention, because condemning this atrocious war, sympathizing with us in our grievances under its operation, and pained at being, as even they must suppose, separated from us forever by that war, yet yet deplore that separation, and are sincerely desirous of getting into friendly and advantageous association with us once more. Did our own rabid anti-peace men desire the Chicago Convention to denounce the South, to declare us unworthy to be connected with the States represented in that body, and to exhibit an invincible opposition to the renewing of the former confederacies? In relation to the Convention of States suggested, such a body could, of course, be only consultative in its character; could not be expected to supersede, altogether, the two Executive Departments now intrusted with the treaty-making power, and could only be expected, in the first instance at least, to remove all existing impediments to a free and unobstructed diplomatic intercourse between the States in power in Richmond and those in Washington. I can not conceive how this could possibly do our noble cause any detriment whatever; its intrinsic excellence is such that we could not fail to derive great advantage from a free and open discussion of all existing points of difference; and, however others may feel on the subject, I should not be in the least afraid to allow the august sovereign States which compose our Confederacy, by delegates deliberately chosen by them, to make known their views and wishes in regard to all matters which could legitimately arise in such Convention.

In relation to the danger of our people being seduced by the conventional expedient into a reconstruction under the Federal Constitution, those who fear this can know but little of the character and settled opinions of our people, and evince a distrust of their capacity for self-government, which they have done nothing to justify. As to the nominees at Chicago, I shall say nothing but this: McClellan's general availability as a candidate is undoubted; his willingness to run upon a genuine peace platform commits him fully as to his future action in the event of his election; and his association with Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, whose outspoken peace proclivities are so well known, make "assurance doubly sure" in regard to the course of any Administration at the head of which he might be placed.

5. Should the Chicago nominees be defeated, as I believe to be scarcely possible, such a result would be so clearly attributable to force or fraud on the part of the unprincipled faction now in power, that it could not be reasonably expected that the great body of the States Rights Democracy of the North, now so fully and deliberately committed to inflexible opposition as to the atrocious despotism organized in Washington City, would be found willing to submit to that despotism for four years more. I venture to predict, therefore, that should McClellan and Pendleton be defeated, the States in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall be found to have failed, with a view to securing themselves from threatened enslavement, will themselves promptly secede from the Federal Union; that one or more new Confederacies, based on true States Rights principles, will be immediately formed, which must naturally seek a military alliance with the Confederate States, after which, as is most manifest, this most unnatural and exhausting war would be soon promptly brought to an end.

I cannot consent to close this communication without subjoining one or two suggestions to the future, which suggestions may or may not, according to circumstances, be followed up hereafter with more elaborate expositions of the great principles referred to. Whenever the independence of the Confederate States shall have been fully established, the principle of absolute State Sovereignty for which we are now so successfully contending in arms, will have been given renewed life and vigor in this hemisphere. The Virginia Resolutions of '84-9, will constitute the creed of our own and other Confederacies which may spring up on this continent. It cannot be reasonably expected that the consolidating tendencies which have, from the beginning of its existence, shown themselves in the action of the Federal Government, will be allowed to exercise their baleful influence permanently in any of the new governments which may owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the fearful military struggle which is now in progress. After the painful experience which we have had, and in which certain portions of the North are now distressfully participating, it will be indeed surprising, if great efforts are not made everywhere, both in the North and in the South to steer clear of that fatal rock, upon which the Federal Union has been shattered to pieces. The great and glorious blunder which the eminent statesmen of 1787 committed in adopting a system of Government which was never any thing else but a monarchy in disguise, and which has now, most naturally, result-

ed in the most grinding military despotism which the world has yet known, (all of which was predicted in the last century by such men as Henry, Mason, Grayson, and others,) it is to be hoped will be everywhere avoided. State Rights, and State Sovereignty will be hereafter relied upon as affording the only sure guarantee of Republican freedom. I trust that no gigantic central agency will be anywhere tolerated, the continued existence of which must, sooner or later, be inevitably fatal to liberty, and which, in a season of war especially, no matter how wise and patriotic may be those in whose hands the political helm may be placed, must become rapidly transformed into an irresponsible tyranny.

I have the honor, To be your fellow-citizen, H. S. FOOTE.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 16th September, very frankly acknowledges McClellan as their candidate. It says:

"Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of McClellan, or rather to that of the dextrous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet, and accumulates for them the much desired political capital. The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battles than when throwing our minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan."

Of course, then, Sheridan's whipping Early and Breckinridge will inure to the disadvantage of McClellan, and to the advantage of the Union party.

## Views of A. Kentucky Soldier.

The Chattanooga Gazette has been permitted to publish the subjoined extract from a private letter written by a Kentucky soldier in the army in Tennessee:—

"The Platform on which McClellan stands, if he accepts, will beat him. Union men cannot agree to give up to Jeff. Davis, when they have him almost whipped. The Platform is as rotten as the hearts of Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wood, Long, and the whole crew, and if Little Mack runs on it, he is a ruined man. God save him from the temptation. For my part, I am openly and soundly out for Old Abe, because he will fight rebels till they lay down their arms and submit to the laws of the Land. My motto is, no compromise with rebels in arms. We have lost too much to now get on our knees and beg them for peace, and give them separation with Kentucky in the Southern Confederacy. This is what they want, and it is what the Chicago Convention in effect says they will do. I hope no lover of his country, and lover of his fellow men who have fallen victims and lost their lives at the hands of rebels, will vote for any man that stands on that Infernal Platform. It is a shame that there are men in this country that would make and publish to the world such a thing."

I hope the boys in the army will not permit Old Abe's blunders to cause them to vote for a Copperhead-rebel Platform, for it is McClellan and Pendleton are elected the independence of the South will be acknowledged and Kentucky will be in that internal Confederacy, and then neither you nor any man that belongs to the 8th Kentucky will be permitted to stay in Kentucky. Your property will be confiscated, and you all driven off like dogs. Jo. Dickens and such scoundrels will be the owners of such farms as Captain Wilson's and other Union men. This is what they want, and Vallandigham and Co. want a Western Republic, so that they may be somebody in it. God forbid that such a calamity as the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy may ever befall this Land and Nation. We had better stand Old Abe than to be in a worse condition; and of two evils I take the least. I think Estill will give Lincoln and Johnson a good major victory. Write soon. Direct your letters to Irvine. Give my respects to all.

## An Englishman from the South.

An English gentleman, who had just returned from an extended business tour through the South, communicates some of his observations to the Providence Press. Among other things he says:

I was informed that there were 20,000 Southern agents in New York, whose business it was to circulate in the bar rooms and public places of the various cities of the North, and be "every thing to every man"—among Republicans, to be a despondent Republican, showing up the weak points of the party, and growing gloomily despondent over the thought of the heaped up mountain of taxes—among Democrats, a Democrat, glowing all over with brilliant periods about the fallacy of the war with their Southern brethren, and the beauty of the coming peace that shall proclaim olives to endless ages.

And by this method of diplomacy they were to incite civil war between the contending political parties of the North, and when this was an *unfait accompli*, they would step in as arbitrators, and then the North would have a race of statesmen and gentlemen to rule them. I have often thought that in the North you could tear passion into tatters, in the boasting line, but as a people, your Southern brethren leave you far behind.

Of politics and currency, he says: Their expectations ran high on the hope of Seymour's nomination at Chicago, and in the event of his defeat they consoled themselves with the hope that, at any rate, Fillmore or McClellan would be the next most available man for their purposes. They are unanimous in their dislike of Lincoln, and fear his reelection; in their elegant language, the "old chimpanzee" is wearing out their patience.

I stopped at the Spotswood House, where, after breakfast the landlord gave me my last frothy dose of "scyeleg," ending with the remark that "we have the North just where we want them now—under our thumb." Calling for my bill, I asked him what kind of scrip—money he preferred? "Any kind but scrip—I will allow you premium on gold or greenbacks."

Having paid him in greenbacks, I remarked that it was singular that, after having beaten the North in every battle, and having that country just where he wanted it, he would persist in taking Yankee money at a premium.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is without any disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. For sale by Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—tw&wly.

## THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, ss.

United States of America, D. No. 189.

Hugh Leonard, Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1864, by J. Tavis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: 56 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner who prosecute herein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the 1st day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. J. W. TAVIS, U. S. Attorney. August 31, 1864.—wt.

## UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue for six months.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw&w.

## CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA HAVE BEEN the Carriage Manufactory of Henning & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash. Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

## NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY county, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old, dark color. Says he belongs to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner. H. BURNETT, J. S. C. Sept. 13, 1864—wlm.

## A CARD.—REMOVAL.

## BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, on no charge will be made. Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864—352-6m.

## WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office.—346.

## POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. CUSTOM HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864. I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Depository United States, August 5, 1864—tw&wly.

## PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

### UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

#### District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

#### Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

#### Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

It is suggested that Gen. Sheridan omitted to mention General McClellan as among the rebel generals hurt in Monday's fight.

The rebel newspaper published at Abington, Virginia, states that Gen. George B. Crittenden commanded the funeral procession on the occasion of the burial of the remains of John H. Morgan at that place.

We understand that Watt, Overton, formerly of the Louisville Courier, and afterward of the Louisville Express, is now connected with the New York Daily News, Ben. Wood's rebel organ. Watt is an original traitor, and is now where he can vent his treason.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL.—Thos. F. Marshall Esq., the gifted orator, is dead. He died on Friday, September 23, on his father's old farm in Woodford county. He was about sixty years old. Few persons in this State have filled so much of public attention during the past thirty years, as Mr. Marshall.

At the Hardin county McClellan and Pendleton ratification meeting last week, ex-Gov. John L. Helm figured largely as the orator of the day. Every loyal man in the State knows that Mr. Helm is a rebel of the traitor sect. We believe he is under heavy bonds, upon which he was released through the solicitation of such pretended Union men as Guthrie, Prentice & Co.

Horatio Seymour, the President of the anti-Union Chicago Convention, and the candidate of the anti-Union party of New York for Governor, in the spring of 1861 gravely proposed that New York should avoid civil war, by adopting the Montgomery Constitution, and placing herself under the rule of Jefferson Davis! He is now for McClellan and Pendleton and the Chicago platform, knowing that if they are successful, his end will be gained.

A party of rebels from Canada, on the night of the 19th September, captured two small steamers on Lake Erie, and had a plan to seize the United States steamer Michigan, having for their object the liberation of the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. But the plan failed, the two steamers were destroyed, one of their leading conspirators was arrested, he confessed and implicated five citizens of Sandusky, who were also arrested, and thus the matter stands.

Affairs on the Rio Grande are decidedly mixed. The French forces recently marched upon the Mexican bank of the river to attack Cortinas, met him, and were beaten, when Colonel Ford, commanding the rebel troops at Brownsville, joined in the fight from the Texas side, to help out the French. Cortinas beat him also, and the rebels commenced retreating. Thereupon the 1st Illinois Regiment, stationed at Brazos fell upon the flying Confederates, damaging them considerably. Next day Cortinas, having been reinforced from Matamoros, captured Brownsville, and raised the American flag. Ford's troops have fled into the interior of Texas.

#### Hooker not for McClellan.

The anti-Union papers have been asserting that "Fighting Joe Hooker" was for the nominees of the Disunion Convention, and that he had made a dinner-table speech at Albany, announcing his intention to vote and work for McClellan. We did not believe the story; we had read, and distinctly recollect Hooker's testimony before the Committee on the conduct of the War; and we could not realize that Gen. Hooker could so far stultify himself as to be for a man for President for whom he had so much contempt. Gen. Hooker has authorized the New York Times and the Washington Republican to say that "any and all statements that he intends to declare for McClellan are false." He says he is for an uncompromising and vigorous prosecution of the war against the armed enemy of the nation.

In the anti-Union procession at Cincinnati, on the night of the 17th September, was carried a transparency with the inscription of

"SEMME'S"

Was this act a notification to the public that the McClellan and Pendleton party recognize and endorse, as part and parcel of the anti Union Democratic principles, the practical acts of that pirate?

#### McClellan's "Contemptible Political Trick."

"By a trick, nothing less than a contemptible political deception, the War Democrats have secured a candidate representative of their policy of armed coercion of the State." Such is the declaration of the New York Daily News, in repelling the charge of an endeavor to make a division in the ranks of the Democracy. This charge is evidently true, and can be well sustained by the whole history of the Chicago Convention. Previous to the meeting of this Convention, and even after its opening, it was proposed that no platform should be adopted. But the peace wing of the party, knowing that McClellan was to be the nominee, and that the record of his acts and views was not in accordance with their wishes and views insisted upon the adoption of a platform for the control of their nominee in his future actions. The platform—an unconditional peace platform—was unanimously adopted, and General McClellan was nominated, his nomination being made unanimous, on motion of Mr. Vallandigham.

Nearly all the speakers in the Convention denounced the war as unwholly and infamous, and as an utter failure; and declared themselves for peace on any terms, demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities. In the mind of the Convention, peace was the great end to be attained by the election of their candidate. But he declares himself for war, and for war until the rebellion is crushed; he spurns the platform and yet accepts the nomination; he disregards the mind of the Convention, and yet declares himself its servant. Were his friends surprised, by the sentiment contained in his letter of acceptance? No one can suppose it; they must have known his views in the matter; and, without doubt, McClellan was a party to the whole trick. Although his friends wished that no platform should be adopted, it is evident that an expression of the views and purpose of the Democratic party had been drawn up some time previously to the meeting of the Convention. And it is charged, that McClellan knew and approved of it. Says the New York Daily News—Ben. Wood's paper:

"Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace plank, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to Gen. McClellan, and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit."

This charge is reiterated by other sources, and we believe it is well founded,—is an indisputable fact. And the New York News is unquestionably correct when, referring to McClellan's repudiation of the Chicago platform, it says:

"Its repudiation was an after thought when he had secured the tempting prize for which, despite his assertion to the contrary in his letter, he had labored long, or else—and we should be sorry to believe this—it was a settled purpose to deceive, to secure the suffrages of the delegates, and then to repudiate the principles which secured his nomination, and thus to deceive men whose only fault was believing him true to his professions and those of his friends."

But, we think that this mean chicanery and "contemptible political deception" is to be carried still further. McClellan does not intend to lose the votes of the Peace Democrats; for he knows they are necessary to his election. The assertion is made—and confidently too—that he does assert in private that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a Convention of all the States. The New York Express declares, that if General McClellan is elected "there will be an early cessation of hostilities—at least a truce; and within ninety days thereafter a Convention of the States, which will settle all our difficulties." This, evidently, is believed too by such men as Gov. Seymour, Fernando Wood, Gov. Powell, and others, who all denounce the war for the Union and yet support McClellan for the Presidency. He is acting a double part in this matter—his voice being for war that he may catch the votes of those who know that through war alone a permanent peace can be established, while he whispers of a dishonorable and deceptive peace to those who are calling for it on any terms. He is at least a party to the contemptible trick now being attempted to be played upon the American people, placing before their suffrages a ticket with the combined names of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton—a man who is for war to the bitter end, and one who is for the immediate cessation of the war, and for peace on any terms—both standing on the same platform. No man worthy of a nation's trust would allow his name to be thus used.

The name of McClellan and his glorious letter of acceptance sweep through the mountains like an army with banners.—*Louisville Journal.*

Exactly! Like the army of Early and Breckinridge are sweeping through the Valley of Virginia, with their banners trailing in defeat, is the name of McClellan sweeping through the mountains of Kentucky. And as Phil Sheridan's conquering forces are pursuing and routing Early's army at every point in the Valley, so will the Union voters pursue and route the Chicago platform and nominees at every point in the mountains of Kentucky.

It is reported that Col. Jno. M. Harlan, Attorney General of the State of Kentucky, elected, according to the Wickliffe-Harney declaration, by Federal bayonets, went last week to Indiana to make speeches for the anti-Union candidate for Governor in that State, Joseph S. McDonald, the notorious Democratic Abolition leader, who threatened a few years ago if Congress did not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, he would bring in a bill to move the National Capital to some free State. Anti-Union Democracy induces strange associations and inconsistent conduct.

By the way, did not Col. Harlan go over to Indiana, a few years since, to make speeches for Gov. Morton, against the ticket upon which McDonald was running as Attorney General? And did he not at that time ventilate McDonald's abolition record?

#### McClellan to be a plant tool in the hands of Wood, Vallandigham & Co.

Our readers will remember that, so soon as McClellan's letter of acceptance was published, Vallandigham, the Woods, and other leading peace leaders repudiated him. It appears to us, that the secret pledges to which the New York News, Gov. Wickliffe, and others have referred to, are beginning to have their weight upon some of the repudiators. Below we give an extract of a speech from Fernando Wood, on the night of the 17th September, in New York city, and one by Vallandigham, at Dayton, on the 16th September. The New York News also shows signs of weak-kneedness. McClellan's "contemptible deception and trickery," appears to be rallying the out and out rebels of the North, as well as of the South to him. Let loyal people read these speeches, and rally to the support of the only Union ticket—Lincoln and Johnson. Said Fernando Wood:

"Having none other to vote for but the man thus selected, and having been a party to the effort to select some other person, I am precluded from opposition to his candidacy; if elected, I am satisfied he will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then be our agent, the creature of our voice and as such cannot, if he would, and would not, if he could, do otherwise than execute the public voice of the country, which, with the Constitution and laws, will be the commanding general over him, clothed with supreme power."

The Dayton Empire, owned and controlled by Vallandigham, gives this report of his speech:

"He spoke in defense of the Democratic party and of State rights and peace, and in support of the Chicago platform. The Democratic party was a State rights party—a Constitutional party—a Union party—and just now a Peace party. It was his party, and its candidates were his candidates. It bore the Ark of the Covenant; it carried the fortunes of the Republic, and in its success lay the only hope of the Republic. The Chicago platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and by them the Democratic Administration must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony of the party were essential to success, and without success in November the country was lost. In conclusion he declared his purpose to vote for the nominee of the Chicago convention as the only hope of securing the defeat of Lincoln and the rescue of the Republic."

#### A Reminiscence.

It is well sometimes to refer to past facts. The anti-Union organs and speakers charge upon Mr. Lincoln's Administration and the North the inauguration of the insurrection and civil war. The Charleston Mercury, of January 3, 1861,—two months before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President, said; (the italics are the Mercury's):

"Every effort of the General Government to avert its dissolution, only hastens on its fate. \* \* \* Our city is like an armed camp. Martial music fills the air. Offers of assistance come by thousands from the neighboring States. Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, Fort Johnson and the United States arsenal are occupied by our troops. Disciplined companies are arriving by railroad from the interior of the State. The Governor of Georgia seizes the United States forts commanding the harbor of Savannah."

In a few more days, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi will have cast off all political connection with the North, and all the fortresses on the Atlantic and the Gulf, from Cape Fear to the Mississippi, will have the stars and stripes forever taken down from their flagstaffs. So works the threat of coercion to the South.

"But how is it at the North? Congress has been in session a month, and not a single measure of coercion has been proposed, much less passed."

Knowing all these things to be true, with other similar acts of war not enumerated by the Mercury, Gen. McClellan and his organs declare that the Federal Government commenced the war!

On the night of September 20, a band of some two hundred armed men captured a party of working men on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, not far from Indiana. They soon after released them. Their object was supposed to be to capture a pay train with a large amount of money. The band was in all probability composed of rebel soldiers who have gone across the Ohio.

#### Pertinent Inquiries.

The Louisville Union Press has the following pertinent inquiries and reflections. All over the section afflicted with negro on the brain, those affected have put negroes in the army as substitutes:

How many of our afflicted brethren, who are so much attached to the institution of slavery, have put in negro substitutes? Have you honestly come to the conclusion that they are fit for soldiers? If not, you are either cowards yourselves, or you are trying to swindle the Government that protects you. If they are fit for soldiers, why have you raised so great a howl about the Government making them such? If they are not fit for soldiers, you acknowledge your own cowardice by putting them in your place. Which is it? Anything, good Lord, to save our own precious carcasses.

#### War News and Army Items.

Gen. Sheridan is doing his work well. On the 21st September he drove the rebels through Strasburg. A portion of their cavalry took the Front Royal road, followed by our cavalry; their infantry took possession of Mount Hill, or Fisher's Mountain, a very strong position. Sheridan on the 22d came up and drove them from the crest, when night put a stop to further movements.

Of the operations of the 23d, Gen. Sheridan sent to Gen. Grant the following official account, dated at his headquarters, six miles from Woodstock, September 23, --11:30 P. M.:

#### To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point.

I have the honor to announce that I achieved a most signal victory over the army of General Early at Fisher's Hill to-day. I found the rebels on the north on the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburg Valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of maneuvering during the day, General Cook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he seriously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the 6th and 19th army corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also a great many caissons, horses, &c. I am to-night pushing on up the valley. I can't say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. My attack could not be made till 4 P. M., which left but little daylight to operate in.

The 1st and 3d cavalry divisions went up the valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete.

A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. M. SHERIDAN,

Major General.

The famous "Stonewall Brigade," was entirely annihilated at Berryville, on the 19th; all their flags were captured, and the men were nearly all killed, wounded, or captured. The Brigade was raised in the Valley, and all the conscripts and recruits from the Valley were always mustered into it.

Eight of the battle flags captured on the 19th have been sent to the War Department by Gen. Sheridan, he detailing the captors to bear them.

From the Army of the Potomac we have no news of importance. The news of Sheridan's victory was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the whole army, and the officers and soldiers requested to be led at once to attack the enemy in front of them. Gen. Grant, on the morning of the 21st, ordered a salute of ten shot guns from each battery, a thousand in all, to be fired at the rebels, in honor of Sheridan's army.

By a special arrangement with General Hood, Gen. Sherman has exchanged 2,000 prisoners. In one batch of 900 hundred rebels, a number absolutely refused to be exchanged and took the oath of allegiance.

The people of Missouri are in great dread of being overrun by Sterling Price and Shelby. Let them possess their souls in patience. They have Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. A. J. Smith. If Price undertakes to invade their State, he will pay dearly for his temerity.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1864.

#### CAUSES DECIDED.

Rogers v. McCoy, Greenup; affirmed.  
Commonwealth v. McCandless, &c., Gallatin; reversed.  
Duncall v. Lewis, Green; reversed.  
Walker and Bishop vs. Crawford, Mercer; reversed.  
Goodrum, &c. v. Porter &c., Marion; reversed.  
McNary v. Watkins, Caldwell; reversed.

#### ORDERS.

Young v. Irvine, &c., Hardin;  
Sullivan, &c. v. Patterson, &c., Lewis; petitions for rehearing filed.  
Beeler v. Wright, &c., Laramie; additional transcript filed by appellee and motion to dismiss appeal.

Letcher v. Ingram, Henderson; continued.  
Burbank v. Barrett, &c., Henderson; continued.  
Berry v. Hewlett's ex'r, Henderson; continued.  
Goodman v. Boron, &c., Todd;  
Sullivan v. Foster, &c., Todd;  
Oliver v. McLean, Todd;  
Bibb v. Tomberlin, Todd;  
Walker v. Davis, Hardin;  
Anderson, McLean & Co. v. Davis, Hardin; were submitted on briefs.

Smith v. Commonwealth, Jefferson; argued by Hamilton Pope, for appellant, then argued by John M. Harlan, Atto. Gen. for appellee and by Judge Bullock, for appellant and cause laid over for further hearing to-morrow.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23, 1864.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Stinson's ex'r vs. Grubbs ad'rs et al, Grayson; argued by Winter Smith for appellee and cause submitted.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

#### CAUSES DECIDED.

Walker v. Davis, Hardin; affirmed.  
Anderson, McLean, & Co. v. Sams, Hardin; affirmed.  
Longest's ad'r v. Tyler's ex'r, Lou. Chy; affirmed.

Pottinger v. Miller, Laramie; reversed.  
Sallee et al v. Stewart et al, Grant;  
Landshale's ex'r et al v. Beall et al, Bullitt; petitions for rehearing filed.

Righter v. Forrester, Bourbon; continued.  
Finley's ex'r v. Hester, Christian;  
Venable v. Smith's ex'r, Christian;  
Taylor v. Brown et al, Ohio;  
Quisenberry v. Quisenberry, Ohio;  
Bryan's ex'r v. Thompson, Christian; were submitted on briefs.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 26th day of Sept., 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Barback, B. Logan, J. M.  
Curry, M. W. Logan, Mrs. Emma  
Carr, Alvin Murphy, Michael  
Evans, Henry Murphy, Dennis  
Finley, John Martin, Clinton  
Finley, Edward (2) McClair, J. E.  
Gena, Ann Hardee Smith, John E.  
Hardy, Mrs. Malinde Smith, Elias M.  
Jackson, Thomas Summerman, Jacob  
Knight, John

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Sept. 28, 1864—1t.—372.

#### More of McClellan's Chicanery.

In another article we show the duplicity with which McClellan acted, according to the evidence of the New York News, backed by corroborating testimony, in reference to the Chicago nomination and platform. That he is playing a game of chicanery and deception is plainly evident. Every development proves this. Showing one hand publicly, the other secretly and privately. The Louisville Union Press, of the 23d September says:—

"We have ample reason to know that Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, stated in Baltimore, that McClellan assured him, two days in advance of McClellan's letter of acceptance, that if he (McClellan) were elected not a gun should be fired at the rebels after the 4th of March."

After this pledge to Mr. Wickliffe, McClellan wrote his letter of acceptance, so worded that many of the peace men construed it to mean a pledge to the country to subjugate the rebels by arms, if they did not surrender.

The New York News has a paragraph which shows that McClellan, since writing his letter of acceptance, has been secretly professing to others the peace principles he avowed to Mr. Wickliffe. The News says: "Let General McClellan assert publicly, as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, and The Daily News, and we believe the entire Peace party, will admit that he stands upon the Chicago platform, and will give him their earnest support."

Between the two stools McClellan will certainly fall on the ground.

#### Association of traitorous Attributes.

The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register, in the following style enumerates the attributes of Geo. H. Pendleton:

"The first debator in Congress, a brilliant scholar, and the modest and amiable gentleman in public life, he will preside over the national Senate with a grace unsurpassed by Aaron Burr and a familiarity of parliamentary rules unexcelled by John C. Calhoun."

Now, if the Register had only added that he professed all the ardent patriotism and probity of John C. Breckinridge, and that, like the Convention which nominated him, he was born on the anniversary of Benedict Arnold's birthday, and when he departed this life he would, like Judas Iscariot, "go to his own place," the picture would have been complete.

#### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Boyle county, as a runaway, a negro boy, calling himself GEORGE. He is about 16 years of age, of black color, about 5 feet high, and says he belongs to E. B. Miller, Washington county.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

September 26, 1864—1m.

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A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

September 26, 1864—1m.

#### RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

#### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herrington, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—1m.

#### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs to Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—1m.

#### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Coffey, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

#### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

#### Negro Women for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Franklin County Court made at the September term, 1864, On Monday the 10th day of October, 1864, (being circuit court day) to the highest bidder, at public auction, on a credit of twelve months a negro girl calling herself CALLEY, who is about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color, who says she belongs to John Holaway of Knoxville Tennessee, was committed to the jail of said county on the 27th day of July, 1864.

The sale will take place at the Court House door, in the city of Frankfort, about 12 o'clock of said day, and will be made subject to redemption of said negro by his proper owner or owners within one year from the date of sale, said owner complying with the law made and provided in such cases. The purchaser will be required to give security to have the force and effect of a revivion bond.

H. B. INNES, S. F. C.

Sept. 21, 1864—1m.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings, good and never-failing stock and spring water. Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it. Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CARTER.

August 18, 1864—359-w3t.

Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of \$2 00 and charge this office.

#### High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

August 16, 1864—twk4m—358

#### THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on



